

titles to leave their keys because of such a condition prevailed here. President Ahern admitted that there was no telling what might happen in an hour, but he said that the officers of the local union were doing all they could to induce the men to bide the calling of the meeting of the telegraphers union to-day.

"President Small to-day appointed Percy Thomas, the superintendent of the telegraph room of a morning paper in New York, deputy president to represent the officers of the national body in New York," said Ahern yesterday afternoon. "You may draw the inference that the national executive committee feels that it is necessary to be represented here in the near future. Thomas will have the power to speak for the president of the union in any negotiations that may be forthcoming."

Thomas was once president of the national body of the telegraphers, later the president of the local union and has been for many years one of the leaders of the telegraphers in New York. He said yesterday that he had no statement to make relative to his powers or the plans he would make in case of a strike here.

At the union headquarters, 56 Pine street, it was given out authoritatively that one of the first steps taken by the union here is to be to reopen, if possible, the question of the demands made by the union against the Western Union company arising out of what the union calls the failure of President Clowry of that company to adhere to the stipulations of the agreement entered into between him and Labor Commissioner Neil in June. The telegraphers will again demand a 15 per cent. raise in pay, an eight hour day and the furnishing of typewriters to all employees needing them.

The per cent. raise had been granted only in some individual cases, said President Ahern yesterday, and President Clowry had made no move toward granting the eight hour day and the typewriter concession. The executive committee of the local union met yesterday afternoon, but no report of its action was given out.

The local union would not give out yesterday any facts concerning the numerical strength of the resources it might draw upon in case of a walkout. Its officers say that 90 per cent. of the men in both the Western Union and the Postal are members of the union. This the Postal company admits, but J. G. Barclay, assistant general manager of the Western Union, reiterated yesterday his statement that the Postal employ only 50 per cent. of their New York office was unionized.

MOVE FOR FEDERAL INQUIRY?
Some of the telegraphers yesterday allowed the report to become current that the sudden strike was in measure premeditated and that one object of the demonstration was to bring about a Federal investigation into the relations of the companies. Such investigation would reveal the fact, it was declared, that the Western Union and the Postal had entered into a secret rate agreement with the Interstate Commerce Commission. Officers of the telegraph companies ridiculed the telegraphers' contention.

Officials of the telegraph companies said yesterday that though there had been no effort on their part to invite a strike one coming at the present time would be more easily handled than any other period of the year. Because of the fact that many of the smaller country offices could be closed and the operators brought to fill the places of strikers here the managers of the companies gave it out as their belief that they would not be seriously crippled by a strike here longer than two days.

PORTAL LOOKS FOR A GENERAL WALKOUT.
Vice-president Charles Adams of the Postal company gave this statement out. All indications point to a general strike on both telegraph companies. Many of the large relay offices East and West are refusing to work with the officers already elected wherein non-union men have been installed. This morning the Postal also voted unanimously to refuse to work on the same wire with non-union men and the same action was taken by the unions at Memphis, Cleveland, Denver and Kansas City. At Memphis and Kansas City the operators left their keys immediately, and we expect to hear at any time that those in the other cities mentioned are also out.

We will have no difficulty in filling the strike places. We have received orders from many of our former employees now engaged in other businesses and we have also many applications from all parts of the country from operators wanting to fill the strikers' positions. These men are well engaged and many are now en route to Chicago and the other points affected.

There will be decidedly no compromise with the unions. They brought on the strike and they can stand by it going back to work whenever they please.

To-day we have had six circuits operating between New York and Chicago; the normal number is ten or twelve. We are taking messages subject to the possibility of being by the strike only; all other business is going normally.

None of the union men on our New York force has attempted to obstruct business or to offend in any way with any of the offices affected by the strike.

We do not know what may happen in New York, though the New York operators may follow the example set by the men in Chicago and other places. We have had no indication of dissatisfaction among the men employed by the Postal; on the contrary it is admitted by representative men of the New York union that they have no grievance. Manager Moran of the central operating room asked an operator by the name of Sullivan, one of the executive committee of New York Local No. 16, this morning to name any reasonable grievance or cause for dissatisfaction on the part of the union men against the Postal Telegraph company, and this official frankly admitted that he knew of no grievance and of no grounds upon which a grievance could be justly founded.

Every one of the strikes called so far in the various cities has been illegal and contrary to the rules of the union. That is an evidence that this wholesale walkout movement has not been prearranged. In this instance the union men have ignored the officers of the national organization, the president of which, while depicting their hasty action, has done nothing else but send messages that he was behind the strikers.

PREPARATIONS TO FIGHT.
Mr. Adams intimated strongly that his company was already making preparations against the impending strike which the telegraph companies expect in New York to-morrow or Monday. He said that the Postal would have enough loyal men at hand to get the wires in operation within a day or two after the strike is declared.

Assistant General Manager J. G. Barclay of the Western Union company said yesterday that the same number of wires were working between New York and Chicago as on the preceding night and that by Monday there would be 250 strike breakers at work in the Chicago office.

"We are not worrying about the situation," said Mr. Barclay. "In fact we are sorry for the deluded strikers, who have been called out by hot headed leaders without stopping to reason. There is nothing to be gained by their action. They are the ones to do any talking. In the event of the strike spreading to New York we believe that we would be crippled only for a period of one or two days. We will have no trouble in filling the places of those that quit."

WALL STREET SUFFERS LITTLE.
Brokerage houses here were even less affected yesterday by the telegraph operators' strike than on Friday. The ticker service of the Gold and Stock Telegraph, which is leased by the Western Union, continued going on quiet and from Chicago here and to other cities. The ticker service from here to Chicago, which was the only telegraph service at all crippled yesterday, in fact, was not affected at all, and had it not been for the great activity of the New York stock market would have supplied the quotations to Chicago

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ENCIRCLES THE ISLAND OF MANHATTAN
Leaves Foot of West 22nd St.,
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10 A.M. and 2 P.M. every day and Sunday.
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without a hitch. As it was, the brokerage houses were obliged to use their private wires to Chicago for quotations for occasional short periods.

ST. LOUIS MEN GET ABOARD.
Refuse to Work Non-Union Wires and Climb on the Strike Wagon.

St. Louis, Aug. 10.—The operators of the Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies in this city and vicinity struck this afternoon following the refusal of operators of the two companies to work with non-union men in cities where strikes are on.

The strike at the Western Union came at 4:30, following a resolution of the local union's executive board that the men would not be required to work with unfair offers. At the Postal the walkout did not occur until 5:40. As fast as operators in the Postal's main office refused to work non-union wires they were transferred by the chief operator to union wires.

Finally a non-union operator, who refused, as he said, to "sack" was discharged and this was followed by a general walkout. Only two operators remained. Pickets stationed at the doors of the two main offices turned the night shift of men back as fast as they appeared. There was no disorder.

Early in the morning the union superintendent here, after the walkout, said that the company employed from 350 to 450 operators in this city and that seventy-five persons would be sent to the city to fill the places of the two persons at work there at the time. The superintendent said the girls had got scared when the men quit, but that they were now returning to work.

It is learned that the Omaha and Sioux City Western Union and Postal operators struck to-night.

INDIANAPOLIS WAITS ORDERS.
Men Have No Grievances and Won't Strike Unless National Officers Say So.

Indianapolis, Aug. 10.—Members of the local union of Commercial Telegraphers were in session from 8 o'clock last night until 2 o'clock this morning discussing the advisability of going on strike, but no conclusion was reached except to get into communication with President Small and lay the local situation before him. So far as known the telegraphers have no grievances and a strike would be purely sympathetic.

Some of the members of the local executive board said that he would not agree to a strike being called unless strike orders from the national officers were received or unless some new condition arose. It was said that if any of the men are ordered to go to fill the vacant places in the offices there they will refuse to go.

Early in the morning the more radical members of the local were most in evidence and it seemed as if a strike in this city might be precipitated without any orders or action from the national officers.

Some conservative members began to speak and it was decided that communication should be had with the national officers to-day.

TO WORK IN PITTSBURG.
President Small Instructs Operators There to Ignore Troubles Elsewhere.

Pittsburg, Aug. 10.—No strike of telegraph operators is expected in Pittsburg. The operators have no grievance and will continue to work.

Sam Perry, secretary of the local union, got a telegram this morning from President Small asking him to instruct the operators in Pittsburg to continue to work and not to refuse to work the Chicago wires because of the trouble in this city.

"I do not think there will be any strike in Pittsburg," said Mr. Perry. "The men here have no grievance and are not disposed to start any agitation. We will continue working here until we get orders from our president to quit. But the operators in Pittsburg are well paid and well treated and it is not likely there will be any trouble here."

There is some dissatisfaction showing among the men, and while it is possible they may walk out without orders from headquarters it is hardly likely.

OUT IN MINNEAPOLIS.
Most of the Operators Go Out When One of Them Is Discharged.

Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 10.—Operator Samuel Wilson of the Western Union main office here refused this morning to touch the Chicago wire and was discharged. The other operators, with the exception of the chief operator's wife, the wire chief and one operator, walked out. The telegraphers of the North American company, which is allied with the Postal, also refused to work with strikebound cities.

The walkout here was the result of a unanimous resolution passed at a special meeting of the telegraphers' union on Friday night, when the members to a man voted against working with non-union men in any city where a strike is in progress. The telegraphers were out in full force at the meeting and were unanimous in their decision to refuse to work with non-union men. A message received from National President Small to take no action until advised.

Some Government Telegraphers in the Union.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The telegraphers employed by the United States Government have no organization of their own, but some of them are affiliated with telegraphers' unions in Washington and elsewhere. When a telegrapher is employed by the Government no questions are asked as to his union or non-union status, officials along with the regulars. What proportion of the whole number of Government telegraphers belong to unions is uncertain, but it is known that many of them are affiliated with the union.

The strike of the Western Union operators will be considered at a special meeting of the local branch of the union, which has been called for to-morrow. Some time ago the local branch adopted a resolution assuring the national officers of its support.

Western Union Crippled in St. Paul.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 10.—After a meeting which lasted most of the day the operators at the local Western Union office voted to join in the strike. Chief Operator C. A. Patterson reported that the Western Union at St. Paul, Minneapolis and Fargo telegraph communication throughout the Northwest is badly crippled.

CHICAGO UNION BREAKS LOOSE
SEEKS TO ENJOIN NATIONAL BOARD FROM INTERFERING.
Teamsters Stopped From Delivering Cots to Western Union Building—Telephone Girls Offer to Help Strikers—Business of the Board of Trade Tied Up.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—The strike of the telegraphers here against both the Western Union and Postal companies threatened to-day to spread to other trades.

Two wagons from Marshall Field & Co. and one from Siegel & Cooper loaded with cots destined for the Western Union were turned back by the operator's pickets. An appeal was sent to the teamsters to put the ban on the Western Union and Postal buildings and to refuse to deliver goods there. It is not known yet what action the teamsters will take, but the case with which the wagons were turned back is an unfavorable indication. This move is aimed especially at the Western Union, as the Postal is supplied with cots.

So serious did the local situation become to-day that messages were sent to Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and President Small of the Telegraphers' Secretary Edward Nookels of the American Federation advised President Gompers to take the next train for Chicago, and Wesley Russell of the telegraphers informed President Small that the situation in San Francisco was unimportant compared with that in Chicago.

An attempt was made to-day to cripple the long distance telephone service. This service is operated at Kedzie avenue and Forty-seventh street by thirty experts. These men are members of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union and any attempt to transmit a Western Union or Postal message over the long distance wires will be the signal for an immediate walkout there.

The telegraphers are incensed at Mayor Buise for his order to Chief of Police Shipley to look out for wire cutters. The Mayor was denounced by the union, who declared that there were no wire cutters in the union. The men who were denouncing the Mayor, however, admitted that their friends the railroad men could accomplish the same purpose as wire cutting without fear of detection.

CHICAGO UNION REBELS.
A mass meeting was held this morning in the open Board of Trade rooms, at which the constitution of the union was suspended for thirty days, and it was announced that a suit had been begun for an injunction restraining the national board from interfering in any way with the conduct of the local strike.

The significance of the latter move was not apparent, but it is supposed to be due to local dissatisfaction with the manner in which the national board handled the San Francisco and Oakland strikes. At the time of the San Francisco strike the local men made no secret of the fact that they hoped the strike would spread. The injunction is supposed to voice some of the feeling of dissatisfaction with the national board's action with respect to the strike.

Reports from pickets received at the offices of the local union throughout the day indicated that the Postal and Western Union were in bad shape despite the efforts to import strike breakers. It was declared that twenty-five non-union operators arrived this morning over the Lake Shore, the company having promised them double pay.

Two pickets who made their way to the main operating room on the ninth floor of the Western Union Building early in the day reported that they had found only one operator at work. Two men, they said, were at work on the switchboards. They were unable to get up to the tenth floor, where the city and Western Union wires are handled, but the four men declared about the same time that they had sixty-five men on the ninth floor and thirty-five on the tenth.

The Postal tied up completely, said Secretary Ulrich of the local union. "All the day wire chiefs have gone out and all the night chiefs except two. The significant part of this is that the four day chiefs, with the exception of three, are not members of the union. In fact, the strike has extended right up to the chief operator's desk."

TELEGRAMS BY MAIL AND TELEPHONE.
Striking operators said to-day that the Western Union was getting its piled up messages out of Chicago by the special delivery mails. One man said he saw the telegrams being mailed by the bushele boys.

Another method of the company to relieve the telegram congestion was revealed to the men when the Western Union telegraph office here was visited by the union officials that the Western Union was sending its telegrams to nearby towns by long distance telephone. The company was reported by operators who had not struck. The girls were indignant over handling such messages, they said, and declared that if the company refused their assistance they would refuse to handle these telegrams.

General Superintendent Cook of the Western Union said that his company would absolutely refuse to treat with the strikers.

"They are no longer our employees," he said. "We do not want them."

The check boys in the Postal offices joined in the strike to-day, all but two out of the force of thirty-five refusing to remain at work. The boys are not organized, told the union officials that the Western Union was sending its telegrams to nearby towns by long distance telephone. The company was reported by operators who had not struck. The girls were indignant over handling such messages, they said, and declared that if the company refused their assistance they would refuse to handle these telegrams.

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GRAIN BUSINESS TIED UP.

Members of the Board of Trade were not in a happy mood to-day. A continuation of the strike for any length of time, they said, would mean almost a complete paralysis of business.

are aware of the presence of Pinkerton men in need of our own money, but if they can find any information that will lend comfort to the big companies they are welcome to it. I believe that the strike will become general before any attempt is made by either of the companies to settle."

RENEW SAN FRANCISCO STRIKE
President Small Says the Men Will Go Out To-day Again.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 10.—President Small said to-day that the Western Union telegraphers of Oakland and San Francisco would go on strike to-morrow. It is said this will involve the Postal company and that the whole Coast will be tied up.

The operators here have been restive for some time. They allege that the Western Union is a prevailing air of expectancy and they believe that Small handled the last strike badly.

Los Angeles show that about half the local business is being forwarded by the Western Union to New York. Both the Western Union and Postal companies declare they can handle the business with non-union men and women if Eastern offices continue open.

Quiet, as Usual, in Philadelphia.
PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 10.—The union telegraphers held meetings and conferences throughout the day and night, but while there was a prevailing air of expectancy there seemed to be a well understood disposition to remain quiet and await developments. It was said that the local telegraphers had received orders to remain passive for a time.

No Orders Yet in Cincinnati.
CINCINNATI, Aug. 10.—There will be no strike to-night of the local telegraphers. President W. C. Dudley of the local union said to-night.

"We have so far received no orders to strike from national headquarters in Chicago, and I do not expect any within the next twenty-four or forty-eight hours."

Recruits for the Strike Breakers.
BIRMINGHAM, Aug. 10.—A party of thirty telegraph operators left here to-night for the West. Their destination was not made known.

HEAD ON WRECK JUST Averted.
Engines of Lake Shore Fast Mail and a Freight Stop Wagon Fast on East River.

PAINEVILLE, Ohio, Aug. 10.—The Lake Shore fast mail bound for New York, was ordered to take another track to-day, and when it was speeding along near Mentor the engineer saw approaching at top speed a fast freight train on the same track. Both engineers realized the situation at the same time and both applied the air-brakes. Passengers on the fast mail were thrown on the floor and against the seats. Many of them ran to the vestibules and jumped. Fortunately by the time the train slowed up and one was injured. The engines of the mail and freight stopped a foot apart.

GOV. GUILD A REAR ADMIRAL.
Massachusetts Executive on Shipboard to Jamestown Exposition.

BOSTON, Aug. 10.—Gov. Curtis Guild and his staff left this afternoon for Newport, R. I., where the party boarded the training ship Newport and sailed for Jamestown. On board the Newport the Governor assumes the title of Rear Admiral as commander of the naval militia of the State.

A part of the naval militia accompanies him to Jamestown to take part in the opening of the Massachusetts Building at the exposition. The building is a replica of the old State House which stands on Washington street in this city.

THE RIGGS TRUNKS HELD.
Hotel Tried to Get a Settlement for Furniture They Had Broken.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 10.—A score of trunks belonging to Mrs. James Riggs were held up at the Hotel Riggs to-day on the ground that the Hungarian violinist and his present wife, who was Mrs. Catherine Emerson of Philadelphia, had broken up a lot of furniture in the rooms which they occupied in the hotel.

Weeping entreaty on the part of Mrs. Riggs failed to move the hotel keeper, who insisted on holding the baggage until their bill was paid, and the angry Riggs appealed to lawyers, who obtained possession of the trunk. His wife then transferred themselves and the trunks to the Hotel Rudolf and the European trip has been indefinitely postponed.

The Riggs have boarded at the Princess since their arrival several weeks ago, when the Hungarian violinist took up the job of leading the orchestra at the Hotel Rudolf grill. According to statements made by the management of the hotel their board was always paid promptly and the house from the front lines of the house reported a general racket when Riggs and his wife were in the room. Investigation showed that the noise had been caused by the furniture being broken up and the house declares that it is bound to fix it up.

STILLED WITNESSES SPEAK UP.
Case of a Jersey City Cop Accused of Kissing a Woman Is Reopened.

President Theodore L. Bierck of the Jersey City Board of Police Commissioners has announced the reopening of the case against Policeman Michael Beardon, recently charged with kissing a woman who was tried last Wednesday on charges preferred by Mrs. Annie Hogan that the cop kissed her against her will on July 30, while she was sweeping in a Boetwick avenue rubber factory.

Mrs. Hogan and Charles Fuglesy, another witness against the officer, have made affidavits which are in Mr. Bierck's possession that William Sanford, who has charge of the case, refused to aid the officers in their effort to get the case out of the trial if they would refuse to appear to prosecute the complaint. They got out of the case by paying the officers to drop the case on the following day and later decided to make a clean breast of their part in the proceedings. Mr. Bierck said yesterday that Sanford also confessed that he paid the money over to the two witnesses and greatly regretted his action.

Assemblyman Joseph P. Tumulty, counsel for the accused officer, charged at the trial that there was a blackmailing scheme at the bottom of the case.

All the witnesses are to be reexamined at a special meeting of the board to-morrow night.

Shark Killed by a Torpedo.
SAG HARBOR, L. I., Aug. 10.—A shark was killed at the torpedo proving grounds of the Bliss Manufacturing Company in Sag Harbor by this port yesterday by a Bliss-Leavitt dirigible torpedo, according to naval officers who were present at the trials. The body of the shark was shamed by the torpedo and was found in one of the net targets, into which it had been carried by the torpedo.

Drowned at Rockaway.
Edgar Achen, 19 years old, of 240 Chestnut street, Brooklyn, was drowned while bathing in Broad Channel, Rockaway, yesterday afternoon. He was found by crabs and disappeared before help reached him. The body was not recovered.

Thirty-three Hours Between Twins.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Mr. and Mrs. K. Rogers of New York, N. Y., are the parents of twin boys. The first was born on Thursday morning and the second exactly thirty-three hours later.

CONNECTICUT WILL WIN YET
SO SAYS EVERY MAN ABOARD.
HOT FOR A RACE.

If You Want to Bet on Her or on the Louisiana Apply to the Navy and Get Your Money On at Evans—Well, What Kind of a Deal Did We Have? Say the Connecticutans.

The first class battleship Connecticut steamed into New York harbor yesterday morning, every man aboard her from Rear Admiral Bob Evans to the rookie with hay in his ears proud as you please and ready to fight at the mere hint that Uncle Sam's own hand built ship couldn't run away from the Louisiana.

If you visited by the port gateway and suggested ever so mildly to the husky young men forward that the Connecticut was such a much compared to her twin there would be a fair chance, provided an officer wasn't looking, of getting your clothes drenched from a handy hose. Visiting by the starboard gateway and venturing the same opinion aye, you would get a pitying stare and absolutely no Scotch and soda.

Some day there's going to be a red-hot, slugging, long distance race between the Connecticut and the Louisiana that will everlastingly determine which is the faster ship. The officers and crew of each warship are hungry for it, and so is Admiral Bob Evans himself, who never threw down a good sporting proposition in his life. It will happen casual like, on a fleet cruise, when the two big peace-makers are fat with the same kind of good coal and other conditions are equal. They are already betting on it in the navy, even money and take your pick.

The continuous speed tests of the two ships left things up in the air. The Connecticut beat the Louisiana's record on the standardization trial over a measured mile, and also steamed the fastest quarter of an hour of any ship of her class; but the Louisiana's average speed for the full four hours was slightly better, four one-hundredths of a knot an hour better.

The Louisiana, constructed in a private shipyard at Newport News, claims the palm on the score that the Connecticut had a year in which to find herself and get her engines running smoothly, but the Connecticut, Government built at the New York Navy Yard, insists that she had to make her trial with inferior coal, while the Louisiana's bunkers were choked with the best and she picked coal in the market and that she made her trial during five inches more water than the Louisiana.

Lieutenant-Commander L. H. Chandler of the Connecticut, who is a son of ex-Secretary of the Navy, has described the Connecticut's accomplishment. The battleship left Hampton Roads last Sunday morning and arrived at Rockland, Me., on Tuesday morning. On Wednesday they had the standardization trial in Penobscot Bay, steaming over a measured mile. The Connecticut reached a mean speed of 18.3 knots, as against the Louisiana's 18.194. The fastest single run in that test was at the rate of 19.01 knots an hour.

On Thursday night, leaving Rockland for New Haven, the battleship bucked to her four hour continuous speed test. Her screws, revolving 127 times a minute, drove her at an average speed of 18.3 knots an hour. The Louisiana's 18.2. She was as steady, said Lieutenant-Commander Chandler, as a houseboat in a pond, and her vibration, despite the speed, then he had ever observed in such a trial. When the Connecticut finished the trial early Friday morning she was sound as a dollar, all her parts.

The difference in draught, five or six inches more than the Louisiana's, represented about 300 tons weight, or about three-tenths of a knot speed, said Mr. Chandler. As for coal, the Louisiana when she made her trial run was supplied with the choicest handpicked coal that could be got, while the Connecticut had to depend on the ordinary run of the mine, taken aboard at Newport News. The coal, as one officer said frankly, was rotten. Mr. Chandler declared that the year's service of the Connecticut made much difference in the comparative speed test. She has steamed 10,000 miles since she was placed in commission, between September 19, 1906, and has seen hard service.

"I think she is the best battleship I ever saw," said Mr. Chandler, "and it was rather surprising to find her so good. She was up from making a more brilliant record. However, we know our boat and we are satisfied."

Rear Admiral Evans, who spent the day ashore yesterday, said that the Connecticut did all he expected of her and more and that he had never witnessed a speed test so successful. He was working on the coast of two white stars on a blue field from the main of the Connecticut, while Admiral Stockton had to substitute on the main of the cruiser Tennessee a flag of red and white stars, indicating his juniority of rank.

Yesterday was housecleaning day on the Connecticut, the Tennessee and the Lexington. They were scrubbing and hollystoning all day long and even freshening up the gleaming white sides. The fleet's wash, which started yesterday morning, was from turret to anchor derrick, gave a homely appearance to the big trim vessels.

Within a few days the Connecticut will sail for Hampton Roads to join her twin, the Louisiana, and become a part of the big fleet that Admiral Evans is to command.

THE MINNESOTA'S TRIAL.
She Will Sail From This Port on Tuesday on an Endurance Trip of 48 Hours in the Open.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The Navy Department has issued orders for the final acceptance trial of the battleship Minnesota, now at New York. She will start from the yard there on Tuesday for an endurance trip in the open sea of at least fifty-eight hours. She will make eight hours at maximum speed under full steam, draught and a four hours run under forced draught.

As a consequence of her satisfactory performance during her recent trip to Bordeaux the armored cruiser Washington has been accepted by the Navy Department.

ELECTRIC WIRE KILLS FOREMAN.
Sixth Victim of the New Rochelle Road's Overhead System at New Rochelle.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Aug. 10.—Bernard Donlon, a foreman of the Westinghouse company, who is employed in connection with the electric improvements on the New Haven railroad, was instantly killed here this afternoon by coming in contact with a messenger wire carrying 11,000 volts of electricity.

The accident occurred in the New Rochelle yards, where Donlon was superintending a gang of men who were working on one of the iron bridges which span the tracks. He climbed up the iron post to give the men instructions, and as he neared the top he brushed his arm in contact with a wire and he fell thirty feet to the ground. In falling he struck the other linemen and carried them with him, but they escaped with only slight bruises and no other serious injury.

Donlon was 35 years old and lived at 128 Brook street, Bridgeport, Conn. He is the sixth employee of the company to lose his life at New Rochelle since the overhead electric system was installed.

AMBASSADOR AND BARONESS VON STERNBURG at Sagamore Hill.
OSTYER BAY, N. Y., Aug. 10.—Baron von Sternburg, the German Ambassador, and his wife came to Oyster Bay on a late afternoon train and drove at once to Sagamore Hill. Their visit was unannounced.

Sagamore Hill, which is owned by the late Senator John P. McKim, is a beautiful estate of 100 acres, situated on the shore of Long Island Sound. The Baron and his wife will remain over Sunday at Sagamore Hill.

What The Pianola Piano Has Done For Others, It Will Do For You.
THE PIANOLA PIANO has created a musical atmosphere in thousands of homes that were formerly destitute of good music.
It has given wives and daughters who "used to play" but have failed to keep up their practice, the means of keeping fully abreast of the musical world.
It has given busy men of affairs a delightful means of forgetting their office cares and of banishing the blues.
In every home where the Pianola Piano has been introduced, it has conferred upon every member of the family
The supreme satisfaction of being able personally to produce music.
The AEOLIAN CO., Aeolian Hall, 952 Fifth Ave., near 34th St., N. Y.

SUICIDE'S NOTE FOR "MINNIE"
A. W. BROOKS KILLS HIMSELF AT ASHLAND HOUSE.
He Was a Dog Dealer Who Had Been Employed by Mrs. J. N. Champion of the Ellsworth Kennels—May Have Stolen Jewels Belonging to the Champions.
NEW YORK, August 11, 1907.—Dr. Peter Hoffman, the great German-American stomach specialist, claims that not enough instruction is given in Physiology and Hygiene in our public schools, and as a result many are the victims of diseases which with a little precaution could have been easily prevented.
Dr. Hoffman is a leader in the crusade for simple medication, and his prescription for a cure of catarrh of the stomach and duodenum has been adopted by leading physicians, not only for its efficiency but also for its very simplicity. This prescription consists of only 3 simple drugs—a half ounce of Bilex (to be taken with a half glass of water), 1 ounce of Bicarbonate of Soda, an ounce of Bismuth—these can be easily made up in a sheet of paper by any one and should be taken, a small teaspoonful at a time, half an hour after meals and at bedtime with a half glass of hot water.
The ingredients can be purchased at any reliable drug store, but it is important not to accept a substitute for "Bilex," which must be delivered to you in original sealed packages.
RICHARDSON CUSHION FRAME
Anti-Jar Ball Bearing Roller Skates
Hold All World's Records
Every race at recent tournaments in Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis was won on Richardson Skates. Send for the most complete roller skate catalogue ever published.
Richardson Ball Bearing Skate Co.
501 WELLS ST., CHICAGO.

DIED.
GRANE—At Sayville, L. I., on August 7, 1907, Catherine H., sister of F. W. H. Grane. Funeral services at Sayville, L. I., Sunday, August 11, at 2 o'clock A. M. Commemorative papers please copy.
GALES—At the home of her son, Joseph Gale, Elizabeth, N. J., August 9, 1907, in her 80th year. Mary Spies Gales, daughter of Dr. John I. Spies and widow of William Gales. Funeral services at St. John's Church, Monday, August 12, at 5 P. M. It is requested that no flowers be sent.
GRAHAM—At Grassburg, Va., Thursday, August 8, 1907, suddenly, Samuel (Hallett) Graham, son of the late Joseph H. and Letitia Varies Graham, in the 77th year of his age. Funeral services at Grassburg, Va., Sunday, August 11, at 2 o'clock P. M.
RUSSELL—At Lyons